ceeded by Lord Willingdoa, Lord Irwin ceremonially inaugurated New Delhi, the new capital of India whose foundation stone had been laid by the Duke of Connaught in 1911. This town, which cost Rsi44,67i,y68 to build, with its palatial Viceroy's House, and huge circular building to house the Legislative Assembly and Chamber of Princes, and rows of houses for government officials each graded according to the salary and status of the occupant, is surrounded by the ruins of seven previous capitals. In summer it is quite deserted, empty as Pompeii, and even in winter has a somewhat ghostly air, so new in so ancient a setting, like a freshly painted garage built on to a crumbling ruin. When he saw it in process of being built, Clemenceau remarked: [6]*(£a sera la plus mqgnifique de toutes ces mines* ^

Egypt was another country with a nationalist movement, the Wafd, whose leaders had been encouraged to hope for concessions from a Labour Government. Nahas Pasha, who had succeeded Zaghlul as leader of the Wafd, bearing rather the same relation to him as Mr. Neville Chamberlain to his predecessor, came with a delegation to London early in 1930 to negotiate an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, The negotiations broke down on the Egyptian delegation's refusal to abandon Egypt's theoretical right to participate in the administration of the Sudan; and Nahas returned to Cairo, there soon to resign, leaving King Fuad, that astute monarch, in control of the situation. In control he

remained, with a few short intervals, until his death in 1936, ruling through Court favourites, amassing great wealth, and growing fatter and fatter, for ever memorable to all who met him for the curious, unexpected barking noise he constantly made owing to a bullet hole in his throat which resulted from an attempt on his life by his brother-in-law.

The High Commissioner in Egypt, Lord Lloyd, disapproved

[19] Quoted in *Indian Ink* by Philip Steegman.